3/12/87 51765-3

FLORIDA
Employment Trends

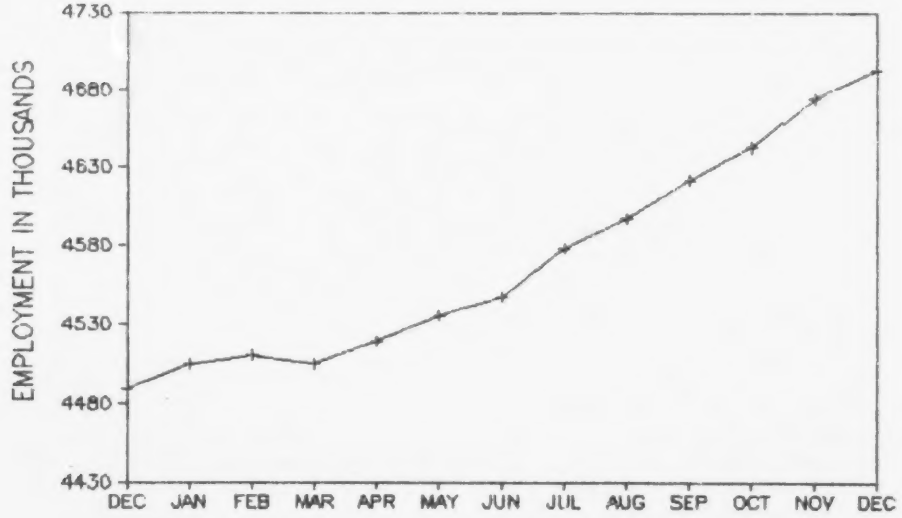
Department of Labor and Employment Security
Bureau of Labor Market Information

HIGHLIGHTS:

* Nonagricultural job growth picked up steam in December -- increasing by 4.5 percent over the year. Compared to all the other large states in the nation, Florida experienced the fastest growth rate, and the second highest number of new jobs behind only California.
* Trade pulled far ahead of all the other growth industries with an increase of 7.7 percent in December.
* In 1986, slightly more than one out of every two jobs in the state was in the trade and services industries.
* Florida's unemployment rate at 4.7 percent in December was the lowest in more than a decade.
* Florida became the fifth most populous state in 1986 with only California and Texas receiving more residents.
* New labor legislation was enacted in Florida during 1986.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, DECEMBER 1985-DECEMBER 1986



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

Release Date: February 1987

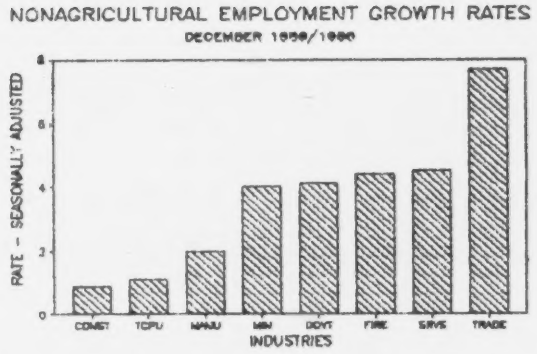
Letter No. 448

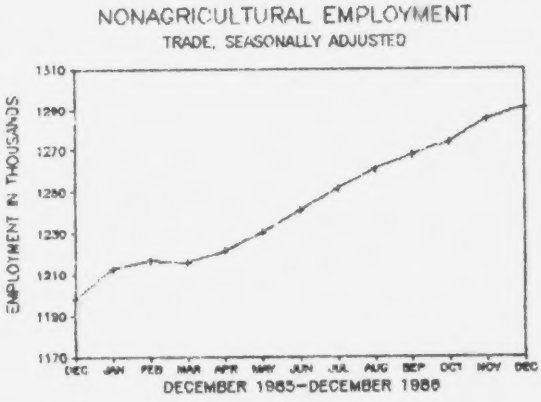
JOB GROWTH PACE PICK UP: Seasonally adjusted nonagricultural jobs grew by 4.5 percent in December over the year or by 203,300 new jobs to reach a total of 4,692,800. This was the fastest growth rate in at least a year with most of the previous growth rates being between 3.1 percent to 3.7 percent. Although Florida's annual average employment growth for 1986 will be slower than 1985, the last four months have seen a faster job growth pace.

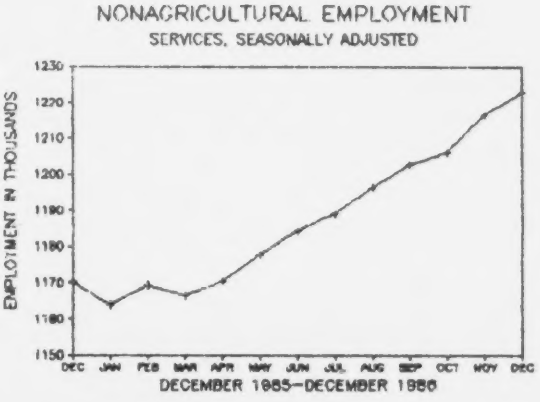
As can be seen on the top graph on this page, trade by far outdid the employment growth rates of all the other industries. The trade industry has been the leading sector now for several months but the December statistics really set trade apart. Only trade and services grew faster than the statewide average (4.5 percent). The slowest growing industries in Florida for December were construction and transportation, communications, and public utilities.

LEADING INDUSTRIES IN FLORIDA: The trade industry remained in December as Florida's fastest growing (7.7 percent), largest (1,290,600), and the industry gaining the highest number of new jobs (92,200) over the year. Trade employment was equivalent to 27.5 percent of total jobs -- which meant that well over one out of every four jobs in Florida was in the trade industry. The largest subsectors in trade contributing to this gain were eating and drinking places; food stores; (wholesale) durable goods; and merchandise stores. Growth in population, income, and tourism are functionally related to the trade industry.

The services industry was in a distant second place behind trade but was still very strong. Jobs grew at a pace of 4.5 percent or 52,400 new jobs over the year to reach a total of 1,222,600 in December. Services employment was equivalent to 26.1 percent of total jobs -- which also meant that more than one out of every four jobs in Florida was in the services sector (and that one out of every two jobs in Florida was in the trade or services sectors). The largest subsectors in the services industry were health services; business services; hotels and other lodging places; and amusement and recreation services.







Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

VOLATILE INDUSTRIES: Manufacturing employment has basically been flat since August 1986 to the current month. Manufacturing employment gained by 2.0 percent over the year or 10,300 jobs to reach a total of 528,000 in December. This was equivalent to 11.3 percent of total employment in Florida. Despite the fact that Florida's share of national manufacturing employment has increased, the share of total state employment has declined slightly for manufacturing. The largest sectors in manufacturing were electrical and electronic equipment; printing and publishing; and transportation equipment. Softness in the computer/electronics industry has effected Florida and few benefits have been seen as yet due to the falling value of the dollar. Construction-related manufacturing jobs have also been effected as housing has slowed in Florida.

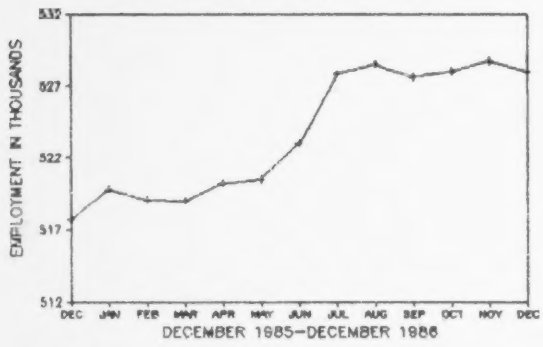
Construction employment showed a smaller increase in December but had been quite strong since September 1986 to November 1986. Construction jobs increased 0.9 percent in December or by 3,200 new jobs to reach a total of 343,500. Construction employment was 7.3 percent of total jobs in Florida. Housing starts in Florida have been slower over the last few months and in December they were at their lowest level in the last twelve months. Most of this slow-down was due to problems in the multi-family sector as opposed to single-family units. The largest subsectors in construction were special trade contractors and general building contractors.

FASTEST JOB GROWTH OF LARGEST STATES: Compared to the eleven largest states in the nation, Florida experienced the fastest growth rate (4.5 percent) in jobs for December over the year. When comparing the number of new jobs over the year, Florida had the second highest number of new jobs behind only California. When all the states are taken into account, the largest percentage gains occurred in Nevada and Tennessee (both nearly 5.0 percent). Of the ten states reporting over-the-year employment declines, three had decreases in excess of 5.0 percent -- Alaska, Louisiana, and Wyoming -- where employment losses were across most industry divisions.

Almost all states reported over-the-year employment increases in services and finance, insurance and real estate, and over four-fifths reported employment increases in trade and government. In contrast, twenty-nine states experienced reductions in manufacturing, with the largest occurring in Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Mining decreases were reported for thirty-one states, with the heaviest in Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

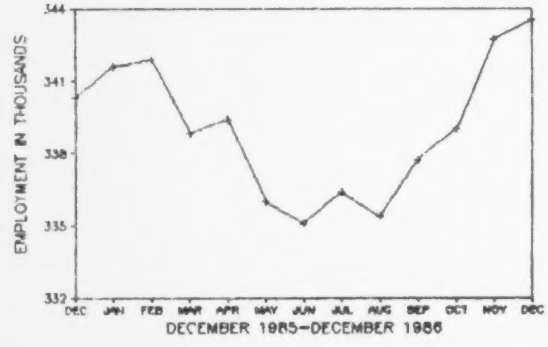
Since the low point of the 1981-82 recession, four years ago, only four states have had employment declines -- Louisiana, Montana, Oklahoma, and Wyoming. During that time, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Nevada, New Hampshire, and Virginia have increased nonagricultural employment more than twenty percent. California (1.6 million) and Florida (920,000) have added the most jobs.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
MANUFACTURING, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



DECEMBER 1985-DECEMBER 1986

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
CONSTRUCTION, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



DECEMBER 1985-DECEMBER 1986

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

Published Industry Title	December Preliminary 1986	November Final 1986	December Final 1985	Over-the-Month Change		Over-the-Year Change	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4692.8	4674.6	4489.5	18.2	0.4	203.3	4.5
MINING (1)	10.3	10.4	9.9	-0.1	-1.0	0.4	4.0
CONSTRUCTION	343.5	342.7	340.3	0.8	0.2	3.2	0.9
MANUFACTURING	528.0	528.7	517.7	-0.7	-0.1	10.3	2.0
DURABLE GOODS (1)	322.9	322.4	312.7	0.5	0.2	10.2	3.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	207.9	208.0	207.8	-0.1	*	0.1	*
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	248.6	245.7	245.9	2.9	1.2	2.7	1.1
TRADE	1290.6	1285.1	1198.4	5.5	0.4	92.2	7.7
WHOLESALE (1)	264.6	262.9	253.6	1.7	0.6	11.0	4.3
RETAIL	1028.5	1021.0	947.1	7.5	0.7	81.4	8.6
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	345.7	342.3	320.5	3.4	1.0	25.2	7.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	339.1	336.9	324.7	2.2	0.7	14.4	4.4
SERVICES	1222.6	1216.4	1170.2	6.2	0.5	52.4	4.5
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	121.4	119.2	116.7	2.2	1.8	4.7	4.0
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	325.7	323.8	307.6	1.9	0.6	18.1	5.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	3982.7	3965.9	3807.1	16.8	0.4	175.6	4.6
GOVERNMENT	710.1	708.7	682.4	1.4	0.2	27.7	4.1

* = Less than one-tenth of one percent.

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	1985	1986											Over-the-Year Change	
	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC(P)	%	NUMBER
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4489.5	4505.0	4510.9	4505.1	4519.2	4535.4	4547.3	4577.9	4597.0	4621.6	4642.3	4674.6	4692.8	4.5	203.3
MINING (1)	9.7	9.7	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.6	9.6	9.6	10.0	10.4	10.3	6.0	0.6
CONSTRUCTION	340.3	341.6	341.9	338.8	339.4	336.0	335.1	336.4	335.4	337.7	339.0	342.7	343.5	0.9	3.2
MANUFACTURING	517.7	519.9	519.1	519.0	520.2	520.5	523.0	527.8	529.5	527.6	528.0	528.7	528.0	2.0	10.3
DURABLE GOODS (1)	312.7	313.3	314.0	313.4	316.2	318.2	319.3	319.4	320.2	320.9	322.0	322.4	322.9	3.3	10.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	207.8	205.4	204.1	205.3	203.5	202.6	203.9	206.2	207.0	206.7	206.8	206.0	207.9	0.0	0.1
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	245.7	243.6	243.0	244.1	243.9	243.7	238.0	242.5	243.4	242.6	244.3	245.7	248.4	1.1	2.7
TRADE	1198.4	1212.5	1216.4	1215.8	1221.4	1230.2	1240.9	1251.2	1260.6	1267.5	1274.1	1285.1	1298.6	7.7	92.2
WHOLESALE (1)	253.6	253.4	253.4	254.0	253.8	254.3	255.0	255.0	256.1	256.4	259.7	262.9	264.6	4.3	11.0
RETAIL	947.1	961.3	965.8	964.8	970.3	976.4	985.4	992.6	1001.1	1007.9	1012.1	1021.0	1028.5	8.6	81.4
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	320.5	318.3	318.9	319.0	322.3	324.5	329.1	331.1	333.4	337.2	339.2	342.3	345.7	7.9	25.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	324.7	325.2	327.8	329.3	330.0	331.1	332.3	332.9	334.2	333.8	335.1	336.9	339.1	4.4	14.4
SERVICES	1170.2	1163.9	1169.3	1166.4	1170.4	1177.5	1184.2	1189.0	1196.2	1202.4	1205.9	1216.4	1222.6	4.5	52.4
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	116.7	114.9	114.6	113.3	113.9	115.4	116.2	115.1	117.5	118.1	118.7	119.2	121.4	4.9	4.7
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	307.6	309.2	312.3	314.6	314.8	316.0	316.4	316.7	317.6	319.2	321.5	323.8	325.7	5.9	18.1
TOTAL PRIVATE	3807.1	3815.3	3826.9	3822.9	3834.9	3848.5	3862.6	3889.4	3907.9	3921.2	3936.4	3963.9	3982.7	4.6	175.6
GOVERNMENT	682.4	689.7	684.0	682.2	684.3	686.9	684.7	688.5	689.1	700.4	705.9	708.7	710.1	4.1	27.7

(P) - Preliminary Estimate

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 01/21/87

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	DECEMBER 1986	NOVEMBER 1986	DECEMBER 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,737,900	4,685,200	4,532,100	52,700	1.1	205,800	4.5
MINING	10,300	10,400	9,900	- 100	- 1.0	400	4.0
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	8,800	8,900	8,600	- 100	- 1.1	200	2.3
PHOSPHATE ROCK	4,900	5,000	4,700	- 100	- 2.0	200	4.3
CONSTRUCTION	342,300	343,300	339,200	- 1,000	- .3	3,100	.9
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	96,000	95,900	96,300	100	.1	- 300	- .3
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	51,400	51,400	48,700	0	.0	2,700	5.5
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	194,900	196,000	194,200	- 1,100	- .6	700	.4
MANUFACTURING	532,500	530,700	522,300	1,800	.3	10,200	2.0
DURABLE GOODS	322,900	322,400	312,700	500	.2	10,200	3.3
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	28,100	27,800	27,400	300	1.1	700	2.6
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	14,300	14,100	13,400	200	1.4	900	6.7
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	24,400	24,600	24,200	- 200	- .8	200	.8
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	5,500	5,500	5,200	0	.0	300	5.8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	36,500	36,600	36,100	- 100	- .3	400	1.1
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	44,500	44,900	45,200	- 400	- .9	- 700	- 1.5
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	82,400	82,000	79,800	400	.5	2,600	3.3
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	61,600	61,400	57,800	200	.3	3,800	6.6
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	16,200	16,200	14,900	0	.0	1,300	8.7
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	9,400	9,300	8,700	100	1.1	700	8.0
NONDURABLE GOODS	209,600	208,300	209,600	1,300	.6	0	.0
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	50,900	49,700	50,300	1,200	2.4	600	1.2

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 01/21/87

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	DECEMBER 1986	* NOVEMBER 1986	DECEMBER 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	12,300	11,200	12,500	1,100	9.8	- 200	- 1.6
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1,900	1,900	1,900	0	.0	0	.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	2,200	2,200	2,400	0	.0	- 200	- 8.3
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	31,600	31,600	32,200	0	.0	- 600	- 1.9
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	14,900	14,800	15,300	100	.7	- 400	- 2.6
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	61,900	61,700	59,700	200	.3	2,200	3.7
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	24,200	24,200	25,800	0	.0	- 1,600	- 6.2
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	2,200	2,200	2,000	0	.0	200	10.0
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	17,700	17,800	17,600	- 100	- .6	100	.6
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	2,100	2,200	2,400	- 100	- 4.5	- 300	-12.5
TRANSPORTATION, COMM., ELECT., GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	248,600	245,700	245,900	2,900	1.2	2,700	1.1
TRANSPORTATION	142,100	139,600	138,900	2,500	1.8	3,200	2.3
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	7,900	7,900	7,700	0	.0	200	2.6
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	8,900	8,800	8,000	100	1.1	900	11.3
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	50,800	49,700	48,900	1,100	2.2	1,900	3.9
WATER TRANSPORTATION	14,700	14,400	15,000	300	2.1	- 300	- 2.0
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	44,600	43,700	44,000	900	2.1	600	1.4
COMMUNICATION	69,500	69,800	71,900	- 300	- .4	- 2,400	- 3.3
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	37,000	36,300	35,100	700	1.9	1,900	5.4
TRADE	1,325,800	1,290,000	1,231,200	35,800	2.8	94,600	7.7
WHOLESALE TRADE	264,600	262,900	253,600	1,700	.6	11,000	4.3
DURABLE GOODS	152,500	151,500	148,600	1,000	.7	3,900	2.6

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	DECEMBER 1986	NOVEMBER 1986	DECEMBER 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
NONDURABLE GOODS	112,100	111,400	105,000	700	.6	7,100	6.8
RETAIL TRADE	1,061,200	1,027,100	977,600	34,100	3.3	83,600	8.6
BLDG. MAT.,GARDEN SUPL.. AND MOBILE HOME DEALERS	45,800	45,300	43,700	500	1.1	2,100	4.8
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	141,200	134,900	128,500	6,300	4.7	12,700	9.9
FOOD STORES	174,700	169,500	162,500	5,200	3.1	12,200	7.5
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	110,500	110,700	107,400	- 200	- .2	3,100	2.9
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	60,000	57,000	53,200	3,000	5.3	6,800	12.8
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	52,000	50,500	48,300	1,500	3.0	3,700	7.7
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	344,600	334,800	319,600	9,800	2.9	25,000	7.8
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	132,400	124,400	114,400	8,000	6.4	18,000	15.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	339,100	336,900	324,700	2,200	.7	14,400	4.4
BANKING	73,300	73,100	71,300	200	.3	2,000	2.8
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	61,100	60,700	58,500	400	.7	2,600	4.4
INSURANCE CARRIERS	56,200	55,600	51,900	600	1.1	4,300	8.3
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	34,700	34,300	32,500	400	1.2	2,200	6.8
REAL ESTATE	87,800	87,500	86,500	300	.3	1,300	1.5
SERVICES	1,215,600	1,205,500	1,163,600	10,100	.8	52,000	4.5
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	119,100	114,600	114,600	4,500	3.9	4,500	3.9
PERSONAL SERVICES	60,900	60,400	58,500	500	.8	2,400	4.1
BUSINESS SERVICES	235,700	234,500	227,400	1,200	.5	8,300	3.6
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	46,100	45,900	43,500	200	.4	2,600	6.0
MISCELLANIOUS REPAIR SERVICES	17,900	18,000	18,600	- 100	- .6	- 700	- 3.8

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	DECEMBER 1986	NOVEMBER 1986 *	DECEMBER 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH AGO NO.	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH AGO PERCENT	CHANGE FROM: YEAR AGO NO.	CHANGE FROM: YEAR AGO PERCENT
MOTION PICTURES	7,800	7,600	7,400	200	2.6	400	5.4
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	71,900	70,900	69,200	1,000	1.4	2,700	3.9
HEALTH SERVICES	325,700	323,800	307,600	1,900	.6	18,100	5.9
LEGAL SERVICES	43,900	43,800	41,500	100	.2	2,400	5.8
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	49,100	48,800	47,300	300	.6	1,800	3.8
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	57,700	57,600	57,200	100	.2	500	.9
GOVERNMENT	723,700	722,700	695,300	1,000	.1	28,400	4.1
FEDERAL	108,300	106,500	104,700	1,800	1.7	3,600	3.4
STATE AND LOCAL	615,400	616,200	590,600	- 800	- .1	24,800	4.2
STATE	154,700	155,400	143,400	- 700	- .5	11,300	7.9
LOCAL	460,700	460,800	447,200	- 100	.0	13,500	3.0

ALL INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1972.
ALL DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO FIRST QUARTER 1985 BENCHMARK LEVELS.
* REVISED

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYERS WHO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT DATA ON A MONTHLY BASIS.

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	December 1986	November 1986	December 1985	Over-The-Year	
				Numerical Change	Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,704,000	5,708,000	5,380,000	324,000	6.0
Employment	5,437,000	5,387,000	5,081,000	356,000	7.0
Unemployment	267,000	321,000	299,000	- 32,000	-10.7
Unemployment Rate	4.7	5.6	5.6	- 0.9	---
Nation					
Unemployment Rate	6.7	7.0	6.9	- 0.2	---

Source: U.S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	December 1986	November 1986	December 1985	Over-The-Year	
				Numerical Change	Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,709,900	5,694,000	5,391,200	318,700	5.9
Employment	5,446,500	5,374,600	5,091,300	355,200	7.0
Unemployment	263,500	319,400	299,900	-36,400	-12.1
Unemployment Rate	4.6	5.6	5.6	-1.0	---
Nation					
Unemployment Rate	6.3	6.6	6.7	-0.4	---

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

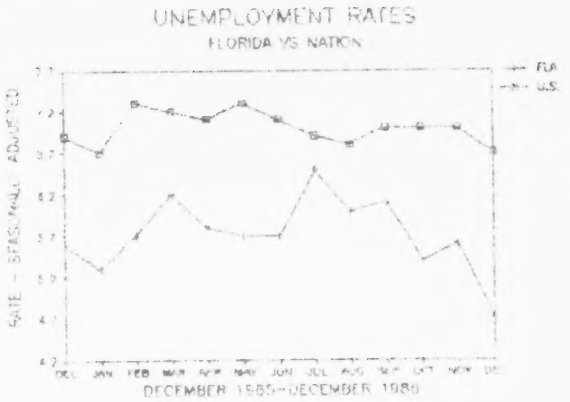
LOWEST UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN OVER A DECADE: Florida's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped sharply to 4.7 percent from 5.6 percent a month ago. The last time Florida had a lower unemployment rate was December 1973 when it stood at 4.5 percent. The range of unemployment rates during 1986 was from a low of 4.7 percent in December to a high of 6.5 percent in July. The twelve-month average unemployment rate for 1986 was 5.7 percent. Since December's rate fell so far to 4.7 percent, it is very likely that the rate will rise some in January to be more in line with the annual average. The number of unemployed in December stood at 267,000 out of a labor force of 5,704,000.

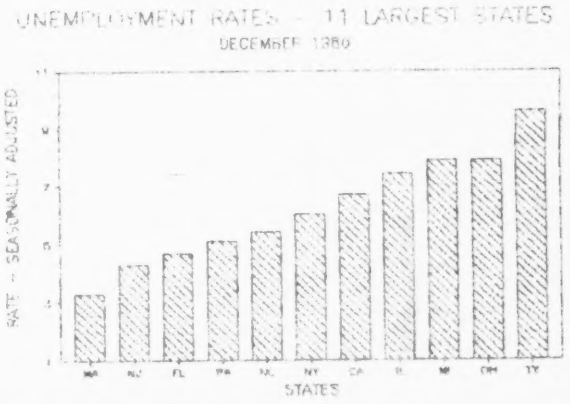
The national civilian unemployment rate dropped to 6.7 percent from 7.0 percent a month ago. Nationally a slight decline in the jobless rate did occur during the second half of 1986.

Overall national job growth was more moderate last year than earlier in the recovery. More than 2.4 million jobs were added to nonfarm payrolls nationwide during 1986. The services industry itself accounted for more than four out of every ten new payroll jobs in 1986. Factory employment edged up in December but the level was still more than 100,000 below the level of last January.

NOTE: All historical data from the Current Population Survey starting with the December 1986 release have been revised to reflect new seasonal factors.

FLORIDA'S RANK: Florida's December unemployment rate was ranked as the third lowest compared to the rates of the eleven largest states. Those states with rates below that of Florida were Massachusetts (3.3 percent) and New Jersey (4.3 percent). Texas (9.6 percent), Ohio (7.9 percent), and Michigan (7.9 percent) experienced the highest unemployment rates of the eleven largest states.





Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Unemployment Rates* Seasonally Adjusted
Eleven Largest States, December 1986

State	Rate	State	Rate
Massachusetts	3.3	California	6.7
New Jersey	4.3	Illinois	7.4
Florida	4.7	Michigan	7.9
Pennsylvania	5.1	Ohio	7.9
North Carolina	5.4	Texas	9.6
New York	6.0		

* Ranked in magnitude from lowest to highest.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

FLORIDA BECAME FIFTH MOST POPULOUS STATE: California, New York, Texas, and Pennsylvania continued to rank as the most populous states in the union in 1986; however, Florida passed Illinois as the fifth largest, according to estimates from the Census Bureau.

Since ranking as the tenth largest state in 1960, Florida has passed Massachusetts, New Jersey, Michigan, Ohio, and now Illinois. Over the same period, Texas was the only other state among the top ten to move up, rising from sixth position to third.

The ten fastest growing states since 1980 were: Alaska (33 percent); Arizona (22 percent); Florida (20 percent); Nevada (20 percent); Texas (17 percent); California, Utah, and New Mexico (14 percent); Colorado (13 percent); and Georgia (12 percent). In numbers, Florida gained a total of 1.9 million people, surpassed only by California at 3.3 million and Texas at 2.5 million.

Source: U.S. Census Report, American Marketplace.

STATE LABOR LEGISLATION ENACTED IN 1986: Many significant laws covering a wide variety of employment standards subjects were enacted in the different states during 1986. Laws were enacted in many traditional labor fields, including minimum wage protection, collection of unpaid wages, child labor, collective bargaining, and employment discrimination. Important legislation was also adopted involving whistleblower protection, prohibitions on the employment of illegal aliens, asbestos abatement, and on the emerging issues of regulation of workplace smoking and on testing employees for drugs and AIDS.

The following is a summary of labor legislation enacted during 1986 for the State of Florida.

CHILD LABOR: For the first time, limits were imposed during the school year on work hours of 16- and 17-year-old students; the maximum is now 30 hours a week, 10 hours a day, and 6 days a week. Also, permissible weekly hours for minors under 16 were reduced from 40 to 30 a week during the school year, and made inapplicable during holiday and summer vacations. The nightwork hours for minors age 17 and under will no longer be restricted during holiday and summer vacations, but a reduction from 1 a.m. to midnight was made in the latest hour 16- and 17-year-olds may work before schooldays.

BACKGROUND CLEARANCE: Except as authorized by law, counties and municipalities are prohibited from enacting or enforcing any ordinance, resolution, rule, or other action requiring the registration or background screening of individuals for specific types or categories of employment. They are also prohibited from requiring individuals to carry identification cards issued as a result of such registration or screening. Ordinances requiring certain skills, knowledge or moral character, may be permitted if such regulation is not prohibited by law and does not unfairly discriminate against any class of individuals.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES: A new talent agency regulatory law was enacted, to be administered by the Department of Professional Regulation. Talent agencies must obtain a license, post a $5,000 surety bond, maintain specified records, provide each applicant a copy of the contract, and must not engage in specific prohibited practices.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH: An Asbestos Committee was created within the Executive Office of the Governor. The Committee will develop an asbestos identification and remediation plan including methods for notifying employees and residents of the presence of friable asbestos, methods for minimizing employee exposure until friable asbestos is remediated, and requirements for training of asbestos abatement workers. The Secretary of Labor and Employment Security will serve on the 12-member committee.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING: As part of a reorganization, responsibility for vocational rehabilitation was transferred from the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services to a new Division of Vocational Rehabilitation within the Department of Labor and Employment Security.

OTHER LAWS: A whistleblower's Act of 1986 was enacted to protect from employer retaliation any public sector employee or employee of an independent contractor under contract with a public agency who reports, to an appropriate agency, mismanagement, waste of funds, or the possible violation of certain laws or who participates in an enforcement proceeding. Protection does not apply to knowingly disclosing false information.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review.

FLORIDA ECONOMIC INDICATORS

December 1986

Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS/1					
Total Initial Claims	32,205	27,643	34,088	16.50	- 5.52
Interstate Initial Claims	4,335	3,244	4,261	33.63	1.74
Intrastate Initial Claims	27,870	24,399	29,827	14.23	- 6.56
INDUSTRY INTRASTATE CLAIMS/1					
Services	8,416	7,708	8,516	9.21	- 1.15
Trade	4,344	3,983	4,656	11.87	- 6.70
Construction	5,201	4,473	4,801	16.28	8.33
Manufacturing	5,036	4,241	6,297	18.75	-20.03
Mining, Government, Agriculture	5,069	2,428	3,725	26.40	-17.61
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	933	878	846	6.26	10.28
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	752	671	739	12.07	1.76
Information Not Available	117	117	247	0.00	-52.63
CONTINUED CLAIMS/1					
Total Weeks Claimed	251,203	229,509	261,048	9.46	- 3.77
Interstate Weeks Claimed	33,908	30,485	29,850	11.23	13.59
Intrastate Weeks Claimed	217,295	199,024	231,198	9.18	- 6.01
ECONOMIC/1					
Housing Starts (At Annual Rates)	163,576	169,039	211,798	- 3.23	-22.77
Construction Expenditures (Thousands)	1,491,999	1,522,849	1,508,459	- 2.03	- 1.09
Average Hours Worked Manufacturing	41	41	42	0.00	- 2.38
Taxable Sales (Thousands)	9,285,559	9,365,859	8,490,629	0.86	9.36
Not Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide					
JOB SERVICES/2					
Active file (end of month)	193,192	207,595	177,658	- 6.9	8.7
New Applications (month)	38,356	37,663	42,702	1.8	-10.2
Applicants Receiving Service (07-01-85 to date)	280,018	244,674	269,422*	14.4	3.9
Nonfarm Openings Received (month)	36,988	35,200	30,549	5.1	21.1
Nonfarm Openings Unfilled (end of month)	31,328	39,542	20,934	-20.8	49.7
Placement Transactions (month)	22,010	18,559	20,510	18.6	7.3
Individuals Placed (07-01-85 to date)	105,937	89,012	95,065*	19.0	11.4
Nonfarm (07-01-85 to date)	94,670	79,541	88,039*	19.0	7.5
Job Openings Filled (07-01-86 to date)	127,460	105,903	113,703*	20.4	12.1
Eligible Claimants Placed (07-01-85 to date)	15,484	12,985	14,403*	19.2	7.5

* Data are based on program year which began July 1, 1985.

Sources:

1/ Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Unemployment Compensation; Compiled and Seasonally Adjusted by the Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Revenue and Economic Analysis.

2/ Florida Department of Labor Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training.

Definitions: Initial Claim - Any notice of unemployment filed (1) to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation (new claim) or (2) to begin a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year (additional claim).
Intrastate Claim - A claim filed in the same state in which the individual's wage credits were earned.
Interstate Claim - A claim filed in one state (agent) based on monetary entitlement to compensation in another state (liable).

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STATEWIDE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	DECEMBER 1986	▲ NOVEMBER 1986	DECEMBER 1985	DECEMBER 1986	▲ NOVEMBER 1986	DECEMBER 1985	DECEMBER 1986	▲ NOVEMBER 1986	DECEMBER 1985
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	412.65	413.59	451.01	45.0	45.7	51.9	9.17	9.05	8.69
PHOSPHATE ROCK	462.49	462.49	484.54	44.3	44.3	48.6	10.44	10.44	9.97
MANUFACTURING	344.77	333.68	342.55	42.2	41.4	42.5	8.17	8.06	8.06
DURABLE GOODS	348.86	344.29	356.59	42.7	42.4	43.7	8.17	8.12	8.16
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	301.59	305.56	274.70	40.7	41.8	38.8	7.41	7.31	7.08
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	278.71	260.19	246.63	44.1	41.3	40.9	6.32	6.30	6.03
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	421.81	408.61	436.39	46.2	45.3	51.1	9.13	9.02	8.54
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	408.00	440.00	420.44	40.0	44.0	46.0	10.20	10.00	9.14
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	312.06	316.52	335.28	42.4	42.6	44.0	7.36	7.43	7.62
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	376.20	372.61	368.51	44.0	44.2	42.9	8.55	8.43	8.59
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	345.98	345.14	381.34	42.4	42.4	46.0	8.16	8.14	8.29
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	408.50	399.31	415.00	42.2	41.9	41.5	9.68	9.53	10.00
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	315.14	297.26	314.47	42.3	39.9	41.0	7.45	7.45	7.67
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	274.99	253.53	239.20	42.7	39.8	39.8	6.44	6.37	6.01
NONDURABLE GOODS	340.29	320.40	325.92	41.6	40.1	41.1	8.18	7.99	7.93
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	324.86	288.23	315.42	43.9	40.2	44.3	7.40	7.17	7.12
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	318.71	266.51	321.17	46.8	39.6	47.3	6.81	6.73	6.79
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	267.44	268.58	232.40	39.1	38.7	36.2	6.84	6.94	6.42
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	189.69	202.75	181.66	36.2	39.6	34.8	5.24	5.12	5.22
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	575.99	537.08	529.93	48.2	46.5	47.4	11.95	11.55	11.18
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	356.57	341.33	352.26	39.4	37.8	38.0	9.05	9.03	9.27
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	496.35	454.16	465.16	45.0	41.4	44.9	11.03	10.97	10.36
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	279.22	260.31	269.88	41.8	39.5	42.5	6.68	6.59	6.35
COMMUNICATION	524.49	525.83	503.89	42.4	42.1	41.1	12.37	12.49	12.26
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	527.39	527.31	495.07	42.6	43.4	42.9	12.38	12.15	11.54
BANKING	244.90	253.94	248.26	39.5	40.5	40.9	6.20	6.27	6.07

▲ REVISED

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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LABOR MARKET TRENDS

A Labor Market Information Publication by the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $2,189.08, including postage or $.34 per copy to provide current local area labor market data and analyses as required by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

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